

Lingua Latina

Chapter 13 Lessons Outline in order of Appearance.

- Lesson I
 - The Roman year was divided into twelve semi-equal parts known as months or “Menses”
 - Menses Anni
 - 1) Primus Ianuarius
 - 2) Secundus Februarius
 - 3) Tertius Martius
 - 4) Quartus Aprilis
 - 5) Quintus Maius
 - 6) Sextus Iunius
 - 7) Septimus Iulius
 - 8) Octavus Augustus
 - 9) Nonus September
 - 10) Decimus October
 - 11) Undecimus November
 - 12) Duodecimus December
 - Fifth Declension Nouns
 - The new word for day, “Dies”, is the first word of the fifth declension that we encounter in this chapter. The fifth declension governs the masculine gender. The full chart of the fifth declension endings can be found on the chart on the wall or in our binders.
 - Order/Placement
 - The new adjective “postremus” is introduced as the opposite of “primus”, and is used to show that something is in the last position of an order.
 - Numbers also have a new form, known as the ordinal numbers, to show what position they are in an order. E.g. “Septimus (Seventh), Octavus (Eighth), et ceterae.
 - New Conjunction
 - New word for the conjunction “or”. “vel” is used in cases involving choices, as opposed to the synonym “aut” which is used in cases involving opposites.
 - Word for one-hundred years
 - “Saeculum”

- Derivation of the months
 - It is explained that the first and second months' names are derived from two separate Roman deities, i.e. "Ianus et Mars". Along with a brief explanation of these new gods.
 - It is also said in the next paragraph that the other months were given their names according to their order in the original calendar, with the exception of "Iulius" and "Augustus".
- Ablative of Time
 - The new concept for the ablative case in this chapter is that when a certain time is in the ablative case it is showing that it is during that time. E.g. "Nox" to "Nocte" means that it is during the night.
- Three new Adverbs
 - Two are used to describe when something is happening. "Nunc" is used to show that it is happening at that very moment in time. While a slight variation making it "Tunc" is used to express that an event has or will happen at another point in time.
 - The new verbs for "tunc" are "erat et erant"
 - The adverb "Igitur" is also introduced as another way to state "therefore".
- Length of Months
 - This section states the division of the days of a year among the twelve months of the years the main idea of which is that they are not all equal.
- New Adjective Forms
 - The superlative adjective form is the next step from comparative in the way that the verb is not only more so but it is the highest level of what it is describing.
- Number combinations
 - Different reflections can be applied to number words to make combinations that represent single numbers. E.g. unus et triginta= XXI, duo-de-triginta= XXVIII, et un-de-triginta= XXIX.
- One new Adverb
 - The adverb "Item" is introduced as another form of "likewise".
- Fractions
 - Used with the preposition "Pars" number words can express pieces of a whole. E.g. "Dimidia pars"= $\frac{1}{2}$, et "Quarta Pars"= $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Times of Day

- The word “Dies” is used to express the time of the day that the sun is shining which is divided into two equal parts by the middle hour or “Meridies”.
- The two parts of day separated by noon are labeled by the words “mane” and “vesper” in that order.
- The final part of a twenty-four hour day is the time when the sun does not shine represented by the word “Nox”
- The twelve equal parts of the day are represented by the word “Hora”
- Another Position Word
 - The adjective “initium” is introduced as the opposite of “finis” meaning it is describing something that would be the beginning.
- Adjective of Equality
 - The adjective “aequus” is used to show that two things are equal.
- Lesson II
 - Night and Light Words
 - During night the two providers of light are represented by the words “Luna” et “stellae”.
 - That something is clear is represented by the adjective “Clarus”.
 - “Illustrare” is the verb saying that something is lightened.
 - The Moon’s stages are represented by different letters that are similar to its “forma”. E.g. D, C, et O.
 - Times of the Months
 - The first day of the month is the “Kalendae”, The “Idus” is either the 13th or 15th day depending on the month. And the “nonas” is the 4th or 6th day.
 - We calculate the date by counting up to or down from these specific days.
 - Times of the Year
 - The whole year is divided into four equal parts that have very different climatic changes. All four are represented by these names “Aestas, Hiems, Ver, et Autumnus”.
 - The days gradually get longer and shorter depending on the time of year and at each extreme there is a day where night is equal to day and is known as an “aequinoctium”
 - Climate
 - Temperature words for hot and cold are “Calidus” and “frigidus”.

- The words for different precipitation are “Nix” for snow, and “imber” for rain.
 - The word for frozen water known as ice is “glacies”.
- Lesson III
 - One More Time word
 - The question word “Quando” is a word asking the question “when?”.
 - The New Names for the unexplained months
 - The months “Iulius” et “Augustus” are finally explained as having their names given to them from the two famous emperors, “Iulius Caesar” and “Caesar Augustus”.
 - New Verb
 - “Velle” is used to show that something is wanted or wished for.